THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVIII., No. 865. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1867. PRICE, TAELS 15 ℔ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. Jacob Elias Sassoon and Mr Solomon Ezekiel, in our firm, ceased on the 1st January, 1867.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
9ma 2253 Shanghai, 16th Feb., 1867.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to our advertisement of the 1st January, notice is hereby given that Mr. GEORGE TYSON remains in our firm, his interest continuing as heretofore.

RUSSELL & Co.
8ma 2192 Shanghai, 4th Feb., 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. WARREN DELANO Junr., and Mr. HENRY J. GREW, have retired from our firm, in Hong-kong and China, their interest and responsibility ceasing this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
30ja 1786 China, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, has re-entered our firm to which also Mr. WILLIAM H. FOSTER, Junr., is admitted partner, their interest and responsibility commencing this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
30ja 1786 China, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALEXANDER HUTCHISON YULE's authority to sign our Firm, per procuration, ceases from this date.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.
tf 1984 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between JAMES SAMUEL BARBER, JOHN BAILEY ROSS and JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER, and conducted under the style and title of ROSS, BARBER & Co., is this day dissolved through lapse of time, so far as Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER is concerned, whose interest and responsibility in the Firm ceases from this day.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.
tf 1985 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER is duly authorised to conduct our business and to sign our Firm, per procuration.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.
tf 1986 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. EDWARD WILLIAM RICE has this day been admitted a Partner in my business, which will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of John Thorne & Co.

JOHN THORNE.
30ma 1909 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN GEORGE DUNN in our firm ceased on the 31st Ultimo.

REID & Co.
tf 1912 Shanghai, 2nd Jan., 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. W. S. VAN REESEMA in our firm ceased on the 31st ulto., and Mr. THEODOR PROBST has this day been admitted a Partner.

Mr. O. C. BEHN and Mr. J. F. CORDES are authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

W. PUSTAU & Co.
30ma 1913 China, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM HARGREAVES and of Mr. JUSTUS WM. HY. ESCHERICH in our firm at Hongkong and in China ceased this day.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
Hongkong and China, 31st Dec., 1866.
30ma 1914

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1.—On Buildings or on their contents.
2.—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shangha 1st December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. PROBST, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Pustau & Co.)
A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in approved drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
8jy-67 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)
MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhsin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

INSURANCES.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital, fully subscribed, £1,011,220.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Risks against Fire in the above Office, to extent of £15,000 on any one building and its contents, at the reduced rates of premium.

FRAZAR & Co.,
Agents.
23fe 2254 Shanghai, 16th Feb., 1867.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.
tf 442 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society.

Established 1821.

THE undersigned has been authorized to grant Policies against Fire, on the usual terms and conditions, to the extent of £ 10,000 on any one single first class risk.

F. R. GAMWELL.
7mch-67 1631 Shanghai, Dec. 8th, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
106.107 & 108, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

, Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.
31oc-67 1292

NISSEN & PARKER,

ENGRAVERS, 43, MARK LANE, LONDON.

Bank Notes, Cheques, Drafts
CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SHARE PLATES.
Bankers and Merchants Account Books,
ALL USUAL PATTERNS SUPPLIED FOR
Joint-Stock Banks and Public Companies.

GENERAL EXPORTERS

To the East and West Indies, China, and South America, of Saddlery, Fire Arms, Clothing, Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, &c., &c.,

For Sale or Consumption.
tf 737 Shanghai, 8th September, 1866.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN,

Beg to inform their customers, that, in addition to their

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

they are now prepared to supply, of their own Manufacture,

Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and every description of Oilmen's Stores.

22ja-67 1772 December 22nd, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

No. 2.
JUDSON'S
VICTORIA VIOLET.
AND
VICTORIA ROSE.
MAGENTA.
Trade Mark:
"A PEACOCK."
Packed in
1 lb. Tins at 16s. per lb.
2 oz. Bottles 1s. 6d. per oz.
2 oz. " 1s. 6d. "

THESE Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously with any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c., &c

The brilliancy of these dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to *spot.*

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.

Order JUDSON'S Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

21de-67 1773 Shanghai, 29th Dec., 1866.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.,

(FREE FROM ADULTERAITON),
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegiar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

705 21ap April 21st, 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

FOR Thirty Years the Medica Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, [illegible] adache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion,

And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their

Acidulated Lemon Syrup

It forms a most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.

In hot seasons and hot climates the *regular* use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.

IT IS PREPARED BY
DINNEFORD & Co.,
Chemists, &c.
172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.
Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

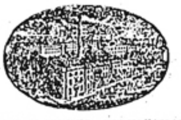
CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD & Co" is on each bottle and red label over the cork.

21de-67 1771 December 22nd, 1866.

By Royal Command

STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN.

JOSEPH GILLOTT.



VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

RESPECTFULLY directs the attention of the Commercial Public, and of all who use STEEL PENS, to the incomparable Excellence of his Productions, which, for Quality of Material, Easy Action, and Great Durability, will insure Universal Preference.

Every Packet bears the Fac-simile of his Signature,

Jos. Gillott.

They can be obtained Retail of every Dealer in the World; wholesale at the Works, Graham Street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 91, John Street, New York; and 37, Gracechurch Street, London.
[23no 1611—67

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. H. the MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

BENSON'S STEAM FACTORY for CLOCKS and WATCHES, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON, J. W., 99, Westbourne-grove, and 25, Old Bond Street.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GOLD CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, Class 33.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN, Class 10.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CHRONOGRAPH by which the DERBY is TIMED.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION, 1862.

BENSON'S Watch Pamphlet, *illustrated*, on every construction of Watch, with their prices.

BENSON'S WATCHES are sent to all parts of the World safe by post.

BENSON'S WATCHES,—Gold and Silver, at 200 to 2 Guineas, in all sizes, from half to 3 inches diameter.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPH, KEYLESS, REPEATERS.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOMETER, DUPLEX, LEVER.

BENSON'S WATCHES, HORIZONTAL, CENTRE SECONDS, &c.

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH, compensated for all Climates. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S "EXACT" WATCH, for Extreme Temperatures. Silver, 25 Guineas; Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the DRAWING, DINING, and BED-ROOMS, from 2 to 2,000 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the HALL, LIBRARY, and CARRIAGE.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for CHURCHES TURRETS, and STABLES. Estimates sent.

CANDELABRA in ORMOLU and BRONZE.

CANDELABRA in SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE.

BRONZES d'Art by ROSA & ISIDORE BONHEUR, PRADIER, MENE, BARYE, &c.

JEWELLERY, DIAMOND, of ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

JEWELLERY for BRIDAL and other PRESENTS.

JEWELLERY, designed by ITALIAN and FRENCH ARTISTS.

SILVER PLATE, designed expressely for PRESENTATION.

SILVER PLATE for RACING, FIELD, or AQUATIC SPORTS.

SILVER PLATE for the SIDEBOARD, DINNER, and TEA TABLES.

SILVER PLATE for INDIA.

BENSON'S PLATE PAMPHLET, *illustrated*, contains 300 Engravings.

58 & 60, LUDGATE-HILL, 25, OLD BOND-STREET and 99, WESTBOURNE-GROVE.
Gap-1867 1026 October 6th, 1866.

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EUROPEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA AND TRIESTE LINES.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)
Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 21st, 1865.
tf 650

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"
TO BE HAD ONLY OF
HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ARCHURCH LANE,
LONDON.
17no-67 1448 Shanghai, 16th Nov. 1866.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—I have this day authorized Mr. Jacob Elias Sassoon, Mr. Soloman Ezekiel and Mr. Abraham David Ezekiel, to open Branch Firms for me in Hongkong and Shanghai, under the name and style of E. D. Sassoon & Co., in which Firm they are all admitted Partners.

(Sd.) E. D. SASSOON.

Bombay, 10th Jan., 1867.

WITH reference to the above, we have this day established ourselves at Hongkong and Shanghai, as *Merchants and Commission Agents.*

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

2ma 2314 Hongkong, 11th Feb., 1867.

OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVER-SMITH'S SOAP.

Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, &c.

Tablets 6d. each.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

Manufacturers of

THE WELLINGTON POLISH INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, EMERY, BLACK LEAD,

Trade Mark.

CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY & GLASS CLOTH, &c.,

Scotch, French, London, Russian & other Glues.

Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road,
London, S.

23au 2315 Shanghai, 23rd Feb., 1867.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—Holy Mass is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning and Benediction at 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—Trinity Church.—Divine Service is celebrated every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church; Shanghai.—Divine Service is held in the above Church every Sunday by the Rev. Moritz Kauffman, the Chaplain, at half-past 10 o'clock in the Morning, and 4 o'clock in the Afternoon.

LATEST DATES.

England.. (tel.)..Jan.	7	Hankow,.........Feb.	17
Hongkong,.......Feb.	16	Nagasaki,......... „	19
Tientsin,.........Dec.	17	Yokohama,....... „	15

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,....... Nov. 1 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,....... Oct. 25 } Dec. 13th.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending Feb. 22nd, 1867.

Malwa. Feb.—*New.*—*Tls.*	*Patna.* *New.*—*Tls.*	*Benares.* *Tls.*
16,—590 a 595..........	460........................	
18,—585 a 590 nom.....	455.......*Old*—460.........	
19,—590..................	455......	460.........
20,—582 a 585 nom	582 a 585	455 a 460....
21,—582 a 525..........	582 a 585	455 a 460....
22,—582 a 585..........	470......	455 a 466....

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.				' '	'
Feb. 16 L.W.	6.27	13.07	N.N.E.	3	c	30.24	38
„ 16 H.W.	10.58	20.10	„	5	o	30.23	40
„ 17 L.W.	7.34	11.10	N.N.W.	3	c	30.23	37
„ 17 H.W.	0.16	20.10	„	4	r	30.29	41
„ 18 L.W	8.12	12.06	N.N.E.	9	c	30.35	36
„ 18 H.W.	0.37	23.04	„	9	c	30.36	34
„ 19 L.W.	9.07	11.06	N.N.W.	3	c	30.37	36
„ 19 H.W.	1.08	21.08	N. by E.	5	o	30.30	39
„ 20 L.W.	9.53	11.04	North	4	o	30.28	39
„ 20 H.W.	1.50	21.09	NWbyW	3	c	30.24	42
„ 21 L.W.	10.47	11.06	N.N.W.	4	b	30.36	43
„ 21 H.W.	2.42	21.04	„	5	b	30.33	43
„ 22 L.W.	11.22	12.00	N.N.E.	2	b	30.35	42
„ 22 H.W.	3.18	21.03	E. by N.	1	c	30.31	43

Explanation.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

DEATH.

At Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, on the 13th November, William Wemyss Anderson, Lieut. R.N., H.M.S. *Osprey.*

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per steamer "Ganges," from Yokohama, Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Love and family, Messrs. Marshall, Archer, Byas, 9 Japanese. Per steamer "Alphée," from Yokohama, Prince Mimboutayou and 30 officers of his suite, Messrs. Dury, Von Siebold, Bonnet, Wissembach, Delassalle, Sabourn. Per str. "Aden" from Hongkong, Mrs. Estlack, 2 children, and servant; Messrs. J. Swire, R. Cooper, R. Ford; Mr. and Mrs. Thorick for Yokohama.

Departed.—Per Steamer "Nepaul," for Yokohama.—Messrs. Cunningham, Robison, Mollison, Tabler, Wild, Smith, Parker, Henderson, Hooper, and Parks. Per str. "Sunda," for Hongkong, Mr. Bone. Per str. "Aden," for Hongkong,—Mrs Osborne and Infant, Mrs. Low, Messrs. Byass, Low, Archer, Johnson, Groves, and Frazar.

One of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers, with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Saturday, the 9th proximo.

The London Mail of the 10th Jan., due in Hongkong on the 24th Feb., and here on the 2nd Mar.—It arrived last year on the 28th Feb., per *Ganges.*

The French Mail of Jan. 19th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Feb., and here on the 4th of Mar. It arrived last year on the 6th of Mar., per M. I. *La Labourdonnais.*"

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 2 p.m.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEB. 23, 1867.

The dead-lock which we mentioned last week, as the only result of the late attempts to reduce the power of Li-hung-chang and Tsen kwo-fan, has terminated in a compromise as eminently gratifying to them as opposed to the desire of the government. Tsen kwo-fan has at length consented to return to Nanking, after thrice declining the offer; but demurs to the office of Commissioner for Foreign affairs, which has lately been also held by the Viceroy of the Kiangs. The honours and responsibilities of that post, accordingly, are to be conferred on Li's intimate friend and protégé Ting-jih-cheng, formerly Taotai of Shanghai, whose rise has been almost as rapid as that of his patron. Thus the object of the allies—to retain in their own hands the important offices which they have hitherto held—has been fully realised; and Tsen kwo-fan avoids the journey to Peking which he has been so long deferring. These knotty difficulties having been satisfactorily arranged, Li, it is said, contemplates further operations against the irrepressible Shantung Nienfei who seem to be, if possible, a more barbarous people than the Taepings, and who have wrought great misery and devastation in the province. Report, however, alleges them to be reduced to great extremities. Provisions are so scarce that human flesh is a common article of food, and the age and qualifications even of the victim are not too closely scanned. The country people live in fortified villages or stockades, issuing forth in the morning and returning again in the evening, or on the slightest sign of the approach either of Nienfei or Imperialists. They will deal with either party, in the way of buying or selling, but decline any further intercourse with either. They will admit no one within their stockades or villages, but hand out anything that has been purchased on a basket at the end of a bamboo, and in the same manner receive the money. Like the Taepings, the Shantung Nienfei wear long hair, and it is said that the majority of the peasantry inhabiting these fortified places do the same. This similarity has suggested the surmise that the Nienfei and peasantry are identical, and that the mysteriously rapid movements of the former are occasioned by a change of character instead of locality. In effect, they seldom stand to be attacked, moving out of their camps at once on being threatened, and marching away with marvellous rapidity to another district, where they are again heard of committing every conceivable cruelty and depredation. Whilst, however, they are so inactive in defending, they are the reverse in attacking. Seldom allowing an opportunity to escape them, and always on the watch, they pounce down on the Imperialist troops, and disappear after having dealt their blow, with a rapidity verging on the supernatural.

Against these enemies, Li is again reported to be contemplating a vigorous and conclusive campaign. But though we shall doubtless hear of brilliant successes and immense slaughter, we do not anticipate either that order will be restored to the province, or that Li is desirous it should be so. It is essential to the stability of his power, that he should maintain in the field a numerous army, but in the absence of an enemy against whom to employ it, he would have no excuse for doing so. Disbandment, too, means not only loss of the power which control of troops confers, but the loss of their good will, and the conversion of a considerable number into banditti who, in their turn, require to be repressed. Li knows this perfectly, and though he will no doubt make great demonstrations and inflict a certain degree of injury on his opponents, we fully expect, six months after their reported extermination, to hear of renewed outbreaks and renewed operations against them.

The evil of rowdyism which, some time ago, seemed to be dying out, has lately revived with increased vigour. Trials for robbery, piracy, and murder have become disagreeably frequent, and the *necessity for the ruthless deportation of* the "unemployed" class of foreigners, more than ever manifest. The insecure state of the inland waters of the province—on which we have recently remarked—is due in a great measure to the inability of the Government to hold its own against the rebels, without such adventitious assistance as they might get from mercenaries who, when *their services as soldiers* were no longer needed, declined to resume the life of labour from which they had temporarily emerged, and resorted instead to the various methods we have mentioned to obtain a livelihood. Such men as Caloley, Smith and Wilson, who hold human life cheaply, form an excellent material from which to draw auxiliaries for a friendly and foreign power too weak to defend itself against its own subjects. When their services, though, are no longer wanted or demanded to lead on the Imperial troops against the Taepings, they are just the men to turn against their former employers. Live they must, and work they won't. They are conscious of their superiority in physical qualifications to the race among whom, unluckily for individuals among that race, they are in a state of destitution, and whom consequently they regard with utter contempt. It is as unnatural to suppose they will degenerate into hewers of wood or drawers of water, for the men who were unable to fight efficiently for themselves, as it would be impolitic in us and wrong to allow them to earn an existence by carrying on a kind of predatory warfare against the people on whose side they were once contending.

The piratical marauders who, to the loss of the Chinese, infest the neighbouring creeks, might, however, find precedents for their conduct, were they only decently acquainted with the history of the race they belong to. They might point to the brother chiefs who, with some three hundred of their countrymen, freed England south of the Humber from the Picts and then, although better cared for than they, in being provided with lands and wealth, turned their arms against the men who had sought their protection and treacherously murdered their King—by way, according to the custom in those days, of rendering one the fiercest of their number more acceptable to that king's daughter. Mere mercenaries who lightly change their loyalty, so to call it, from one side to the other, should be kept apart and put aside in times of peace, or they might keep up their warlike spirit by fighting with each other as did the gladiators of old. That they would in any numbers become formidable to those who relied on them, as well as to their foes, can be gleaned from the tale of the Servile war where, had it not been that each victory inflicted an irreparable loss on his followers, Spartacus might have fought his way up to Rome herself. But mercenaries, even when employed against a foreign foe tell one tale plainly enough, and much more plainly does this truth appear when a state has to call in their aid to quell a rebellion its own troops are powerless against. Beyond the chance of doubt they tell distinctly of the decay of the fabric they are temporarily propping up. They are the shores one sees raised against some old house to keep it together, until it can with safety be taken down. And so it is with China. The recent inability of the Imperial Government to cope with its rebellious subjects without foreign aid; and its apparent inability, now, to restrain or arrest the few foreign rowdies who farm the creeks of this province, affords a lamentable proof of its inherent weakness. This very weakness, however, appeals more strongly to the foreign authorities to punish and restrain, by every means in their power, the outbreaks of their countrymen.

Summary of the Week.

A report of the proceedings at a meeting of the S. S. N. Company held last Monday will be found in another column. By the purchase of the *Kiang-loong,* they have since completed their monopoly of the Yangtze carriage, but added Tls. 155,000 to the already large liabilities they had incurred by the purchase of Messrs. Dent & Co.'s steamers and property.

A meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has also been held, in Hongkong, at which a dividend of six per cent for the half year was declared. The nett profits during that period amount to Tls. 300,000.

The premises at the Main Guard which have been hitherto occupied by the Gymnasium have been handed over to the tender mercies of the masons engaged in building the new church. Of course the trustees could not be expected to favour the development of muscular Christianity at the expense of the progress of the new edifice. But it would have seemed possible to run up a mat shed in some other portion of the compound, rather than interfere with one of the cheapest and most popular amusements in Shanghai. The expulsion however, has not been an unmixed evil. It has caused the members considerable expense; but it has driven them to far more comfortable premises. They have, we learn, taken the lower floor of the Masonic Hall for three years, at an annual rental of Tls. 500. It is admirably adapted for their purpose, as it measures 80 feet by 40 in length and breadth, and 35 in height, and comprises side rooms which will be available for boxing and fencing and dressing. A few hundred taels will have to be expended in fitting it up and purchasing new instruments; but when completed the gymnasium will be as complete as the most zealous athlete could desire. It is satisfactory, too, to know that there are enough funds in hand to pay for the new instruments and to replace old ones. The disagreeable phase of the change, however, lies in the outlay of Tls. 500 per annum for rent. To meet this, it is purposed to raise the subscription from $5 to $10, a measure which will no doubt be agreed to; but the necessity for which is much to be regretted.

The younger brother of the Tycoon and a suite of thirty officers and attendants arrived here on Tuesday from Yokohama, and left by the last mail steamer for Europe.

Yokohama advices report the death of the Mikado—an event to which it attributes the delay of the projected visit by the foreign Ministers to Osaka. He is reported to have died on the 3rd instant, leaving a son about 16 or 17 years old to succeed him on the throne. Apart from this occurrence, however, there is a complete dearth of news.

REVIEW. *

A work has lately been published by Dr. Waring, entitled "The Tropical Resident at Home," which is likely to be very generally read by all whom fate has led to seek their fortunes in the East. All look forward to returning, at one time or another, to their native country, and all form more or less glowing expectations of the happiness this return will afford them. Looking back to the time when they left home, rich in friends and relations, men forget the changes which time is working, and picture a return to everything as they left it,—dream that they have only to resume their place in the circle they have quitted, with additional means of enjoying the social pleasures it affords. They forget the difference between Eastern and Western modes of life, and the difficulty of changing in mature age habits which were easily acquired as youths; and imagine that when they can command all the luxuries money can procure, in an English climate, they will have attained a sort of terrestrial paradise. Dr. Waring, himself an old Indian, has found by experience how frequently these hopes are disappointed. He has found that, with all its advantages, England possesses many drawbacks to the old resident in the East, and addresses himself to place matters in their true light, for the benefit of those who are still looking forward to a return home as to the summit of all earthly desires. This he does genially and pleasantly, not in the least decrying the many and great enjoyments England offers; but also giving prominence to many defects in its climate and social life, which force themselves unpleasantly on the notice of one who has been accustomed to the warm sun and generous hospitality of the East. First, then, he speaks of the climate; which an exile pictures to himself in connection with "fine long summer twilights, harvest fields standing thick with corn, fragrant hay-fields," and sunny landscapes—in summer; or a glorious winter day, with a broad expanse of unsullied white around, and "the crisp snow crackling pleasantly beneath your feet as you seek to warm yourself by a good constitutional, or by a slide on the hard-frozen lake." And very delightful these reminiscences are, and pleasant is the prospect they hold out. But we are apt to overlook "the cheerless days of October and November, which are enough to damp the most cheerful temperament; the dense peasouplike fogs, the thick drizzling rain, the long dreary winter evenings," and other disagreeables too numerous to mention. Similarly "you have for weeks and months, perhaps for years, been anticipating with eagerness meeting your old friends and relations once more, forgetting or ignoring the lapse of time." You meet them and they probably are really glad, for the moment, to see you. They "reciprocate your friendly greetings—and there it ends." You fall into your place with fifty others. The open-handed hospitality which in the East is so great a charm is lacking, and you become disgusted and morose, and inclined to imitate the Indian officer and his wife mentioned by Dr. Waring who, after a week's stay at Southampton, went back by the next mail steamer to the land where they had spent so many years, and to the mode of life to which they had become so wedded. But the author's object in setting forth these disagreeables, is by no means to disgust his readers with the prospect of return. On the contrary, he gives a large balance of favour to his native land, in comparison with the most favoured Eastern country. He desires simply to induce persons to look at both sides of the picture, in order to prevent undue disappointment. Disappointment there always will be, because "things in possession always lose half the charm of expectation." But moderate hopes may at least be moderately realised. "You can have a comfortable homestead, a cheerful fireside and agreeable indoor occupations," if these will satisfy you, during inclement weather; and "when the pleasant and joyous seasons of spring and summer do come, you can go forth and enjoy to the full some, at any rate, of those pleasant pictures on which you have dwelt with so much wistful fondness in the land of your exile."

But having given careful prominence to the reverse as well as the obverse side of his picture, Dr. Waring goes on to give a deal of good advice regarding the mode of life to be adopted on first returning home, which will go far to palliate inevitable disagreeables. The sum and substance of all his advice is, not to be over-sanguine, and then to fix as early as possible on an occupation. A great deal of the discontent he has observed among old Indians—and old China residents, it may be presumed, come under much the same category—is attributable to inanition. After the life of exceptionally hard work which most successful men have led, they return as they imagine to rest, but actually to an inactivity which is ten times more irksome than the work they have left. Whether farming, botany, entomology, or literature be the pursuit selected, some occupation is essential to happiness. We cannot follow Dr. Waring into the details of his book, but advise our readers to judge for themselves how apposite are his remarks, and how accurate has been his observation.

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* "*The Tropical Resident at Home.*"—By Edward J. Waring, M.D. F.L.S. Published by John Churchill & Sons, New Burlington Street.

PAPER HUNTS.

The last foot paper hunt was less successful than usual. The meet was a very small one, the majority of members being deterred, we presume, by fear of mud; and the commencement of heavy rain in the middle of the run effectually destroyed the pleasure of the few who did run. The course lay from a point near the premises of the old Carting Company, over a series of jumps near the Rifle Butts, across the Stone bridge, over some rasping jumps near Birt's bungalow, into the country on the left of the Bubbling Well road, down to the race course which was crossed twice, and into the Grand Stand compound. The banks of the creeks became so slippery as soon as the rain began, that it was impossible to jump them fairly, and a considerable amount of grief, of which the foxes had their full share, resulted. A pair of leather gaiters distinguished themselves throughout the run, and came in winners by a couple of hundred yards.

A knowledge, we presume, of the heavy state of the country deterred most members of the Poney Hunt, also, from putting in an appearance at the last meet. About sixteen men only started and, necessarily under the damping circumstances, had rather a spiritless run. The course lay from the Grand Stand over the wide ditch by Robison's stables—which most of the riders preferred going through rather than over—to Markham's farm; thence to the left, over a line of jumps well known to all the Hunt, across the Jessfield road and on to Fuh-wha, in a creek near which one pony stuck so fast that the efforts of the entire hunt were required to extricate him. No sooner too had he been released, than a second rushed into a nearly similar fate. Eventually, however, all got safely across and over the Sikaway road, where all but a few were stopped by another muddy ford, in which the first victim of the previous creek again imbedded himself—this time inextricably. There accordingly he was obliged to be left, while the remainder of the hunt galloped on to the Bubbling Well, near which another pony and his rider had a highly refreshing bath. The run finished over various jumps in the neighborhood of the Chief Judge's bungalow; the last being the same as the first. Mr. Stewart was the first to touch the fox.

THE S. S. N. COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders in the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company was held on the 18th instant.

Present:—Messrs. G. Tyson, Chairman, W. J. Bryans, F. D. Hitch, S. W. Pomeroy, J. Thorburn, D. Maclean, C. A. Rees, S. Menzies, J. W. Dunn, J. M Forbes, F. E. Foster, C. W. Overweg, G. B. Dixwell, E. Ireson, J. Brand, D. King, and several Chinese shareholders.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed.

The Chairman remarked that the report of the Directors which had been laid before the shareholders, explained clearly the business of the past year, and it might not be out of place to congratulate them on the result exhibited. The returns were not very large certainly, but they were much better than had been attained during any previous year; and it was a further subject for congratulation that they had been attained in face of greater casualties than had occurred during any other year. The *Sze-chuen* had first broken down, in the spring, and her repairs had occupied six months and had cost Tls. 13,000. Her expenses while laid up, too, had amounted to Tls. 14,000 or Tls. 15,000, making a total monetary loss of Tls. 28,000, besides the loss of her services. The *Fire Queen* which had been looked on as a great acquisition, and had, in fact proved herself to be so, broke her shaft and was laid up three months for repairs. Three trips only after she had commenced running again, she broke down a second time. The cost of her repairs had amounted to Tls. 15,000 and her expenses while laid up to as much more. Thus on the two accounts there had been an actual loss out of pocket, of Tls. 58,000, besides the loss of the services of the two steamers. The loss of the *Huquang*, also, was a very severe one, as it had become necessary to supply her place on the river by the *Shanse*; and the Directors had otherwise intended to run the latter between this port and Tientsin, on which line the success of the *Sze-chuen* showed that she would have been very renumerative. The Directors were, however, still able to show an amount of business which left a net balance of Tls. 148,113.93. The questions which would have to come before the meeting that day, were the purchase of the steamers and wharf and dock property from Messrs. Dent and Co. and Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co. They had been obliged to act in this matter without the express sanction of the general body of shareholders. Nevertheless he felt sure that they would approve the measure, and agree with the Directors that it was advantageous to the Company that the transaction had been consummated. It was an immense advantage to have obtained possession of the *Fusi-Yama* and *Hirado*. But it was also an advantage to have obtained the co-operation of firms which were otherwise likely to have been their chief competitors. On the other hand, Messrs. Dent and Co. and Jardine Matheson and Co. had taken good care of the interests of the public, as they had bound the Company not to charge a higher freight than Tls 5 per ton from Hankow to Shanghai; nor more than Tls. 6.5 per ton from Shanghai to Hankow. So that the chief danger the public always apprehended from monopoly was averted. Some amendments in the Deed of Settlement would be necessary in consequence of the new arrangements. He would first explain however that a slight error had occurred in drawing up the profit and loss account which, when rectified, would increase the balance of profit by some Tls. 1,500. If no one wished to offer any remarks he would propose—

That the Report of the Board of Directors and the accounts stated therein be accepted and passed.

This was seconded by Mr. Maclean, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Bryans had to submit a question which would be approached with general satisfaction, namely the amount of dividend that should be declared. The amount carried to profit and loss account was Tls. 148,113.93 which, the Chairman had explained, would be increased by about Tls. 1,500 by rectifying a slight error that had crept into the accounts. Out of this it was proposed to declare a dividend of 8 per cent. and to carry the balance of about Tls. 70,000 to the Reserved Fund. He would therefore propose—

That of the sum of Tls. 148,113.93 at credit of Profit and Loss account an amount of 80,000 Tls. be appropriated to a dividend of 8 per cent on the Capital stock, and that the balance of Tls. 68.113.93 be carried to credit of a Reserve account.

Mr. Hooper seconded this proposal, which was carried; and Mr Iveson then proposed and Mr. Maclean seconded—

That the action of the Directors in the purchase for the Company of the steamer "Plymouth Rock" is hereby approved and confirmed.

This was also carried, and Mr. Overweg next proposed and Mr. Brand seconded

That the purchases by the agents on behalf of the Company, of the steamers "Fusi-Yama" and "Hirado" and of Messrs. Dent & Co.'s steamer, premises and dock, and of the steamer building in Glasgow for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and of the steamer "Tahwah," are hereby accepted by the shareholders together with all the conditions and agreements relating to the said purchases, as set forth in the Report of Directors.

This having been carried, Mr. Bryans remarked that it would be necessary to adopt some measure for the payment of the large sums which would be falling due. It was necessary for this purpose that certain promissory notes should be given, and that some one should be authorized to sign them. He would propose therefore—

That authority is hereby given to the President of the company for the time being to sign and to endorse, as President of the company, any promissory note or notes to be given in settlement of the purchases of steamers and property from Messrs. Dent & Co. and from Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.; also to sign any agreements relating to the said purchases, and his signature, as President, given for the purposes herein stated, shall be binding upon the company.

Mr. Overweg seconded this resolution, which was carried; and Mr. King, alluding to the remark which had already fallen from the Chairman, that some alterations would be necessary in the deed of settlement, proposed

That in view of the increase in the business of the Company, the following amendments in the 1st, 2nd & 3rd articles of the Constitution and Deed of settlement of the company be adopted.

Article I.—That the Capital shall be increased to Tls. 1,250,000 by the issue of 250 shares of Tls 1,000 each in addition to those already out.

Article II.—That the article be amended to read "Steam Navigation on the Yang-tze-kiang and other rivers and on the coast of China, and the establishment of public Warehouses and the necessary premises for repairing, docking and building of steamers."

Article III.—That the article be amended to read:—

In the 2nd *Clause.*—" In a line of river steamers on the Yan-tze-kiang."

In the 3rd *Clause.*—" In a line of steamers to Ningpo and other Coast Ports."

In the 4th *Clause.*—" In a line of steamers to the Gulf Ports."

And adding a 5th *Clause*—" In a line of steamers on any other river of China when deemed desirable by the Directors of the company for the time being."

Mr Dixwell had been instructed by Mr. Sturgis to oppose the extension of the line to other rivers than the Yang-tze, Mr. Sturgis had, he was informed, taken legal advice and found the Deed of Settlement could not be altered unless by the unanimous consent of the shareholders.

The resolution was then seconded by Mr. Overweg and carried with one dissentient.

Mr. Miller next proposed and Mr. Maclean seconded

That the Directors are empowered to issue certificates of stock for the 250,000 Tls. increase of capital. But they will not offer them on the market until sought for by the public at par, and will then give the preference at that, to buyers who can influence business to the company. Any excess of shares above those so placed may be sold to general buyers at the market value, but not below par, and any premium obtained will accrue to the benefit of the company.

This was carried, and Mr. Overweg proposed and Mr. Thorburn seconded

That the action of the Board of Directors in ordering Insurance in England on all the steamers of the company against all risks is approved.

This also was carried and Mr. Iveson proposed and Mr. Brand seconded

That Mr. G. Tyson be chosen as President and Messrs. W. J. Bryans, H. P. Hansson, E. H. Duncanson, and David King junior, be elected as Directors, and Mr Rowley Miller, as Auditor, for the present year. *The Directors* are also empowered to fill up any vacancy that may occur in the Board during the year.

This closed the business before the meeting. In reply to questions by various shareholders, the Chairman explained that it was proposed to meet the outlay which had been incurred for the time, by promissory notes, which it was hoped to pay off out of the earnings of the company. In purchasing Messrs. Dent & Co.'s property, the boats had been valued at Tls 350,000 and the dock and wharf at Tls. 200,000. The dock would be a valuable addition to the Company's property as it was the only one in Shanghai into which their broad steamers could safely enter. The godowns were less needed; though it was expected they would eventually become so. The property, however, had to be treated as a whole. The new steamer which had been purchased from Messrs. Jardine Matheson, was expected to arrive during the summer. She was a screw, built expressly for river traffic, would be of very light draught, and about the same size as the *Moyune.* The *Fusiyama* had already been handed over to the Company, the *Hirado* and the other property was to be handed over on the following day. It was proposed to run steamers three times a week: But if this were found unnecessary during the dull season, two could be laid up. The new steamer expected from San Francisco which had been spoken of as intended for the Tientsin trade was not intended for the company. She belonged to Messrs. Russell & Co. She would, however, be at the disposal of the Company if they wished to buy her.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. Bryans, closed the proceedings.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

The Directors have now the pleasure of submitting to the shareholders the accounts relating to the business of the Company for the year 1866.

The statements of earnings and expenses are made up for the half-yearly intervals to 30th June and 31st December. The accounts for the period ending 30th June, show a profit of Tls. 23.753.77 on the River, and Ningpo lines, and Godowns; and the accounts for the last six months of the year, show a profit on the River, Tien-tsin, and Ningpo lines, and Godowns of Tls. 200.847.01. The total profit on the business of the year is Tls. 224,600.78, which is carried to credit of Profit and Loss account.

The result of the business for the first half of the year is unsatisfactory, but this is mainly owing to losses arising from accidents, The *Szechuen* was laid up nearly the whole of that time, repairing damages arising from a broken shaft, and the *Fire Queen* for more than half of that time from a similar cause. The *Huquong* and *Kiangse* were also withdrawn from their lines for a period of two months for necessary repairs. The steamers on the River line made but 42 trips for the six months ending 30th June instead of 52, the full number. The falling off of business for the Godowns, in consequence of these interruptions, made that portion of the accounts for the first half-year also unfavourable. For the last six months there has been no interruption to the business of the Company, and the Directors believe that the result for that period as shown in the accounts, will prove quite satisfactory to the shareholders.

In accordance with the resolutions passed at the last general meeting, the Directors obtained Insurance in London on the river steamers against risk of fire only, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. The *Kiangse* and *Szechuen*, being employed on Sea routes, have been covered against all risks.

Acting under resolution No. 3 of the last general meeting, the Directors purchased in June last for account of the Company the fine steamer *Plymouth Rock* for Tls 155,000.00, which has been fully paid off. This boat proved to be admirably adapted to the river work, and her earnings, as set forth in the accounts, show that she is a valuable acquisition to the Company's fleet.

The extensive repairs to the steamer *Szechuen* were completed in June last, and the Directors decided to place her on the route between Shanghai and Tien-tsin, were it will be seen she has been very successful.

It is with sincere regret that the Directors have to report the total loss of the Company's steamer *Huquong* by fire on the 19th August last at Kiukiang. The cause of the fire cannot be traced with any certainty, but the circumstances favour the supposition that it arose from spontaneous combustion of Coal. The locality of the fire when first discovered was in the forward end of a Coal bunker that was nearly full of Coal. All possible efforts were promptly made to quench it, and as the hose was already screwed on to the steam pumps at the time (it being a standing regulation that this shall be done on board all the Company's vessels at 6 P.M. each day) a large body of water was at once thrown into the Coal bunker. But the fire had made its way through the bulk head into the fore hold, which was full of cargo and inaccessible, and soon after it burst through the deck and in a few moments the upper works of the steamer were all in flames. The vessel was insured for £40,000, and the agents have drawn for an approximate amount thereof at favourable rates of exchange. A telegram has been received from London advising the settlement of the claim. The amount of the Insurance covers nearly the cost of the steamer, and has been applied towards payment for the steamer *Plymouth Rock*.

It will be seen that after transferring an amount of Tls. 77,917.05 from Profit and Loss to credit of Insurance and Depreciation fund for equivalent of 12 per cent. per annum on hulls of all the steamers, there remains a sum of Tls. 148,113.93 at credit of the Profit and Loss account, and in accordance with the constitution of the Company this sum is now at the disposal of the shareholders at this meeting for a dividend and for the requisite appropriation to reserve account.

The Directors recommend that a dividend of 8 per cent. be declared out of this sum requiring Tls. 80,000.00, and that the balance of Tls. 68,113.93 be placed to credit of reserve account.

The Capital account which follows will exhibit to the shareholders the position of the affairs of the Company on 31st December last.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

LIABILITIES.

Dr.

Capital Stock,		1,000,000 00
Profit and Loss,		148,113 93
		1,148,113 93

ASSETS.

Cr.

Hulls of steamers *Fire Queen, Shanse, Szechuen, Moyune, Kiangse, Tsatlee* and *Plymouth Rock* at cost,	665,235 80	
Real Estate at Kin-Lee-Yune and Hong-kew,	262,592 92	
		927,828 73
Insurance & Depreciation Fund,		4,454 41
Stock of Coal at Shanghai and River Ports,	15,681	
Stocks of Provisions, Ship Stores, Wines and Furniture,	4,893	
Spare Machinery, Boilers, Anchors, Chains, and Capstants, Pile Driver and Smith Shop,	15,391	
		35,966 61
Chekiang Machinery and *Huquong* Wreck,		8,564 78
Fire Queen and *Fokkien's* Shafts,		8,276 90
Claims on Underwriters,		5,645 06
Stock in Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company,		4,250 00
Fire Insurance on Contents Kin-Lee-Yune, and on Buildings,		96 76
Unexpired Insurance on Hulls of Steamers,		12,120 00
Russell & Co.,		140,089 63
		1,148,113 93

E. & O. E.

Rowley Miller,
Auditor.

Shanghai, December 31st. 1866.

The Directors have now to state that, with their approval and sanction, the Agents of the Company have purchased for account of the Company the steamers *Fusi-Yama* and *Hirado*, and Messrs. Dent & Co.'s steamer premises at Hongkew and their Dock on the Pootung side of the River, for the sum of Tls. 550,000; also the steamer *Tahwah* for Tls. :0,000, and a steamer now in course of construction at Glasgow, from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., at the cost, estimated at about £36,000 sterling. In the opinion of the Directors these purchases are highly advantageous to the permanent interests of the Company, and they consider that the terms as regards times of payment and rates of interest, and that the agreement entered into whereby the Company secures the support of former competitors on the river, are very satisfactory.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and Messrs. Dent & Co., agree on their part, not to be interested either as agents or owners for a period of 10 years in any boats on the Yang-tsze other than those of this Company. Messrs. Russell & Co., have engaged on behalf of the Company, that it will not run any steamers to any port on the Coast of China, South of Shanghai, Ningpo excepted, for a like period of 10 years, and that the rate of freight on the river shall not be raised above Tls. 5 per ton from the river ports to Shanghai, or above Tls. 6 per ton and 5 mace per pecul from Shanghai to the river ports, and that the Company will always provide sufficient steamers for the public needs. They have also engaged that the promissory notes given in part payment, shall be paid before maturity if the profits of the Company permit.

The Directors feel confident that these purchases and agreements will meet the entire approval of the shareholders, and they have now to ask their formal acceptance and sanction to them.

In view of the large indebtedness assumed by the Company, it has appeared to the Directors advisable and necessary that the steamers should all be covered by insurance against all risks as soon as the present policies expire, and the agents have accordingly written to London for such Insurance. A memo. of Insurance ordered will be laid before the meeting, and the approval of the shareholders asked thereto.

The Directors recommend that authority should be given to the succeeding Board to dispose of a new issue of stock not exceeding 250 shares, at a price not lower than par or Tls. 1,000 per share; of these 125 shares will be required to complete the terms of that portion of purchase of Messrs. Dent and Co.'s steamers and property. The interest of holders of this new issue of stock to date from beginning of this year.

In conclusion, the Directors feel justified in congratulating the shareholders on the encouraging prospect for the future prosperity of the company which now presents itself. They see no reason to doubt that, the business henceforth will give very satisfactory results and and fully compensate the original shareholders for the long interval of patient waiting, during which the enterprise has yielded no return.

GEORGE TYSON, *President.*
W. J. BRYANS, } *Directors.*
H. S. GREW, }

Shanghai, February 5th, 1867.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

The following report was submitted to the ordinary general meeting of shareholders held at Hongkong:—

Gentlemen.—The Directors have now to submit to you the General Statement of the Corporation's affairs and Balance-sheet for the half-year, ending on 31st December last.

The nett profits for that period, including $45,696.86, brought forward from last account, after defraying all outgoings and current expenses, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad debts, amount to $347,085.07; of which, after taking out rebate on Bills not yet due, and allowing for the amount written off Preliminary Expenses, the Remuneration of Directors, &c., there remains for appropriation $290,901.44.

From the latter sum the Directors recommend the distribution of a Dividend of $7.75, on the paid-up Shares, and $1.50 on the new Shares, being equivalent to six per cent. for the half-year, or twelve per cent. per annum, which will absorb $180,000; and, of the Balance, the Directors propose carrying $75,000 to the Reserve Fund, and $35,901.44 to the Credit of new account.

If the foregoing appropriation of Profits be confirmed by the meeting, the amounts paid as Dividend for the whole year 1866 will represent $280,000, being equal to ten per cent. on the paid-up shares, and twelve per cent. on the new ones; (the latter participating in the dividend only from the 31st of July last,) the amounts carried to the Reserve Fund during the same period will aggregate $141,700, raising that account to $175,000 on 31st December, 1866, independent of the sum of $35,901.44 undivided profits carried forward on the above date as already mentioned; thus making up a total of $157,601.44 for the nett profits of the year, after deducting charges, expenses, and allowances of every description, and without including the rebate on bills maturing after December 31st.

The Directors have no doubt that the result thus shewn of the Bank's working for the last twelve months will be considered extremely satisfactory by their co-proprietors; the more so, as the past year has been far from being one of general prosperity amongst mercantile and banking establishments.

The Directors feel that the difficulties and onerous responsibilities attendant upon the carrying on of an extensive business in such a manner as to ensure safety for the Bank's funds, while realizing a remunerative return from them for the shareholders, during a period of such almost unprecedented commercial disaster, require no comment. They are glad, however, to congratulate the proprietors upon the Bank having come unscathed through this trying period, which they can justly attribute to the efficient management of its officers.

The growing credit of the Corporation, the steadily increasing confidence and support of its numerous constituents, and the disappearance from China of no less than six Banks, warrant the Directors, they believe, in assuring the Proprietors of the immediate prospect of the Corporation being as promising for the future, as the past has been undeniably confirmatory of the hopes and anticipations entertained by the Board when this local undertaking was first brought before the public.

INCORPORATION.

The Ordinance alluded to in the last half year's Report has been passed, and though not yet formally confirmed, has the Directors believe, received the substantial approval of the Lords of the Treasury and of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in all important details.

NEW CAPITAL.

The present paid-up Capital being considered by the Directors sufficient for the requirements of the Bank, especially as it has been decided that the extension of the Corporation's business to India is to be postponed for an indefinite period, the Board do not anticipate that it will be necessary to make any call upon the 20,000 new shares during the current year.

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS.

According to the Resolution passed at the General Meeting of 16th August last, the sum of $25,000 (including the special amount voted to the late Deputy Chairman as per previous balance sheet) has been appropriated for the remuneration of the Court from the formation of the Bank up to the 30th June, 1866, comprising a period of eighteen months.

For the services of the Directors during the half-year ending the 31st December last, the sum of $7.500 is charged in the accounts submitted to the meeting.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

In accordance with Clause 60 of the Deed of Settlement the term of office of the Directors expires on this date.

Messrs Edward Cunningham, Albert F. Heard, Geo. J. Helland, H. B. Lemann, Woldemar Nissen, Arthur Sassoon, Caleb T. Smith, and Thomas Sutherland offer themselves for re-election, and by the Deed of Settlement are eligible.

AUDITORS.

Messrs W. H. Rennie and P. Ryrie, the auditors selected by the proprietors at the last half-yearly meeting have ably discharged their duties and the Directors recommend them for re-election.

Abstract of Assets and Liabilities, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31st December, 1866.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and at Bankers,	$1,944,515,90
Discounts, Loans, Credits, &c.,	4 071,102,39
Exchange Remittances,	9,199,503,77
Preliminary Expenses,	20,000,00
Bank Premises,	60,000,00
Dead Stock,	31,025,18
	$15,326,147,24

LIABILITIES.

Paid up Capital, $125 per Share, 20,000 Shares...	$2,500,000	
First call on New Shares,	385,200	$2,885,200
Reserve Fund,		100,000
Deposits & Notes in Circulation,		4,132,651,91
Exchange Acceptances,		7,891,210,23
Profit and Loss Account,		317,085,07
		$15,326,147,24

CIVIL COURT.

February 18th, 1867.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq.

Municipal Council *v.* Robinson.

In this case the Municipal Council sued Mr. Robinson for house tax for the quarter ending 31st March and for lighting rate for the year also ending 31st March. Mr. Robinson disputed the right of the Council to insist on payment before the end of the quarter and year,

Mr. Johnston called—

George Rodgers.—I am Collector of rates to the Municipal Council.

Mr. Robinson here stated that he would save the time of the Court by admitting the rate to be duly levied etc. for the purposes of the case. The ground he took was the inability of the Court to collect taxes beforehand. In this case the taxes had been attempted to be collected in January, but were not due until March 31st.

To Mr. Robinson.—I have collected the taxes for seven months. A man named Michael Loftus collected them before me. The two quarters paid by you to me were claimed in advance, but not so paid.

Mr. Johnston stated that it was the practice to collect the house tax in advance, as it went to the support and maintenance of the Watch or Police Force.

The Assistant Judge asked to see the order under which the house tax was so attempted to be collected in advance.

Mr. Johnston read from the Municipal Report of 1864 and 1865 speaking of the house and land tax. It was suggested that the collection of this tax should in future " be made in advance," and this recommendation was approved of by the Land Renters in public meeting assembled on the 16th April 1864. Mr. Keswick proposed that the Report be accepted and Mr. Hanbury seconded the proposition.

Mr. Robinson urged that what was read was no resolution, but merely a suggestion made in 1866, when one of the taxes, the lighting rate, now attempted to be collected beforehand was not in existence. He had paid the taxes in a particular way heretofore—why should a different mode now be adopted.

Mr. Johnston asked how could the Police force be maintained if the taxes were not paid in advance. It was obvious the men must be paid monthly, where were the funds to come from if all ratepayers resisted the regulations.

Mr. Robinson contended this was no answer. The fact of its being convenient so to levy gave no right.

Mr. Johnston.—It was quite clear that the tax fell due on the 1st January, and the resolution No. 93, of the Council of 1866, allowing fourteen days for payment, he submitted was sufficient to compel payment of the rates as levied by the Land Renters.

Mr. Robinson argued that even if the resolution produced could be taken as that of the existing Municipal Council the latter had no power to insist on payment of taxes for *future* periods. He wished the Court to understand that he did not intend to raise the general question whether the Municipal Council had any legal power at all to levy taxes. Were a decision given in his favour that way, he should nevertheless feel bound to continue his contribution to the benefits which he shared with the community. The Municipal Council, however claimed to receive this contribution in advance. He understood that the view adopted by the Court as to the authority of the Municipal Council to levy taxes at all, rested on the use of certain words in the order in Council of June 1853, referring to the "peace, order and good government of British subjects in China." That as these words were held to include the power of raising taxes in colonies generally, for instance Hongkong, they must have the same effect here. Without arguing how far that view was correct, he submitted that if the analogy were followed in theory, it should be imitated in practice. Taxes in England, and he believed in English colonies, were collected at the end of the various periods to which they related. Why should a different practice prevail here? If the Council has power to levy taxes in advance for three months under existing circumstances, they might require payment of six or twelve months' taxes in advance. If so, suppose a twelve months' rate asked for in advance in the month of January, and death or any other cause remove a tax payer from Shanghai in the following February. Would it be reasonable that he should have been compelled to contribute to the wants of Shanghai for the next ten months! Take one of the taxes sued for on the present occasion, the lighting rate. Suppose an accident should deprive us of gas, and we had no light in the settlement, would it be reasonable that a man should have been compelled to pay for gas for twelve months and get none! What remedy would the tax payer have?

The Assistant Judge considered the Council not only had the right to levy but the moment the levy was made the tax became payable. They were not capitalists and the public services could not be carried on unless they had the funds in hand to meet current expenses.

Mr. Robinson submitted that the force of that remark was overcome by the fact that the works in Shanghai had been actually done without payment of taxes in advance, which was quite a modern device. He imagined that the Municipal Council did not pay the Gas Company until the end of each quarter, and might give the credit they received. At any rate inconvenience conferred no right, and the question was simply had the Municipal Council power to collect taxes in advance. He contended that they had not, and ought not to have any such power.

The Assistant Judge held that the taxes might be collected when levied and that they were due when so stated to be by the Council.

Mr. Robinson asked for a formal decision from the Court as to whether the Council had the right to collect in advance the taxes levied, and if so, for how long a time beforehand.

The Assistant Judge read the 10th Section of the Land Regulations. which "empowered the land renters in public meeting to devise means of raising the requisite funds for the purposes of making roads, repairing the same, and cleansing and lighting the settlement, and for paying a police force, and to appoint a committee to levy the said rates and dues and to apply the funds so realized for the purposes aforesaid." From this it was clear that the Council, who were in fact the committee alluded to, were empowered to levy the taxes &c., and therefrom to pay the expenses to be incurred with reference to the above matters. Now it was evident that this power of raising funds was to be exercised at the beginning of each year, and if the taxes or rates were not to be levied prior, in the sense of being paid by the community until the expiration of the year, it would be impossible to pay the police force and to make the other payments, where such payments were necessary, and so the public services could not be carried on. It must therefore be concluded that the payment became due when the levy was made and that within a reasonable time, which might vary according to circumstances.

Mr. Robinson observed there was a power to levy wharfage dues; would the Municipal Council attempt to collect them in advance? He thought not.

The Assistant Judge considered the case different, for how could wharfage dues be estimated beforehand. It was certainly therefore clear that until the goods were landed the payment did not accrue.

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

February 20th, 1867.

Before W. P. Mangum, Esq. *Vice Consul*, and

W. Morton Clarke, Esq.
John Thorne, Esq. } *Associates.*
Byron Bininger, Esq.

Therio & Co., *v.* Jenkins.

Mr. Robinson appeared for Messrs. Therio & Co.

Mr. Jenkins was unrepresented by Counsel.

Mr. Robinson read the petition, the substance of which was that on the 29th October, the plaintiff received an order from the defendant for the purchase of a battery of six guns with accessories complete at Mex. $10,000; that the battery was purchased and arrived in Shanghai per M. I. steamer *Alphee* about 20th November; that the defendant was notified of the arrival and paid on account Tls. 4,200; that the battery remained in the possession of the plaintiffs until 17th January, when a godown order was given the defendant for its delivery on the understanding that such order was to be used by him for the negotiation of a loan to complete the payment for the battery; but that the defendant got delivery of the battery and yet has up to this date failed to complete the payment, and so the petitioner asks that the Court decree the defendant pay the balance claimed viz. Tls. 3,269.50; and the answer wherein the defendant stated that the plaintiffs did according to their own shewing enter into an agreement with the defendants for the purchase of a battery of six guns and accessories complete; but that they failed to fulfil such agreement inasmuch as certain fuses belonging to the said battery had not been delivered without which the battery was useless; moreover that as soon as the fuses should be delivered and the contract on the part of the plaintiffs carried out he, the defendant, would pay the balance and has ever been ready so to do, until though such time of payment the defendant claimed to retain the balance still in his possession.

Mr. Robinson went on to further explain the case. Mr. Jenkins wished to purchase a battery and had entered into negotiations for so doing at Yokohama by his agents with M. Maron. Afterwards Messrs. Therio & Co. discussed with him terms for the purchase of a battery of six guns with the accessaries. In reply, Mr. Jenkins offered Mex. $10,000 for the battery complete and in good order at Shanghai. As Mr. Jenkins was not well known at Yokohama, the proprietor proposed drawing on Mr. Therio and Mr. Jenkins authorised Mr. Therio to accept. When the bill became due Mr. Jenkins paid $4 200 on account and asked for time to meet the balance which was acceded to. In January Mr. Jenkins' clerk went to Mr. Therio and asked for the godown order. The clerk unwisely let Mr. Jenkins' clerk have the order on an assurance that the money or rather the balance of the bill would be paid that day. It was not so paid, but some days after Mr. Jenkins complained to M. Therio, that a ramrod and some other things were missing and wrote that as soon as these deficiencies were supplied he would complete the purchase.

Mr. Fajard.—I am clerk to the plaintiff. I had some verbal communication with Mr. Jenkins on the subject of this. [The defendant, to save time, admitted the correctness of the letters, but denied that this invoice was correct in all its details.] The battery arrived in Shanghai on the 24th November. At the request of the defendant, on that day our firm sent a copy of the invoice. At the request of Mr. Jenkins our firm insured the goods, we paid Tls. 12.50 for this. Also we paid godown rent to the M. I. Company. Mr. Jenkins made no objection to our acceptance of the draft for the purchase money—further than this on several occasions he stated to me he would meet it. When the bill became due, M. Therio, sent me to Mr. Jenkins, advising him of this. Mr. Jenkins said he could not pay the whole at the time, but would pay half. I then went and told M. Therio this. He suggested that Mr. Jenkins pay $5,500, and that he, Mr. Therio, would provide for the rest. Mr. Jenkins acceded to this and gave me a note on the Hongkong Bank for Tls. 4,200. I made application for payment of the balance, and the defendant raised no objection to paying it. On 17th January, Mr. Maitland called on me, M. Therio being away from Shanghai, and asked me for the godown order for the battery. I said I could not give it up until the balance due for the battery was paid. He said if I did not give up the godown order Mr. Jenkins could not get the money from the Bank. Mr. Jenkins wanted to get the balance due to us and something besides. I agreed to give the order on Mr. Jenkins' promise of the money being sent me that day, and Mr. Maitland said you can depend on getting the money to-day. Mr Jenkins is going to the Bank at 10 o'clock. In the absence of M. Therio having authority to sign for the firm I decided to give up the order on this aforesaid promise. I wrote this letter to Mr. Jenkins.

Dear Sir.—We enclose order for battery in Kin-lee-yuen godown, and on account you owe us a balance—you will oblige by sending this balance to-day.

Yours truly,

Therio & Co.

The godown order I enclosed with the above letter. A few days after I saw the battery in Mr. Jenkins' godowns. Messrs. Russell should not have delivered the battery without authorisation from us, and I cannot tell how Mr. Jenkins got it from them. Some days after Mr. Jenkins received the battery, he talked about the missing 700 fuses. There never were 700 fuses connected with the battery. There were only 100 which have been delivered. Mr. Miraud was present when I told Mr. Jenkins how many fuses there were. Mr. Miraud is now ill in bed. If there were 700 fuses the value of the battery would be increased by Tls. 1,500 about.

To Mr. Jenkins.—You had conversations with me about *the fuses* for the battery. A few days after the arrival of the battery from Japan I never asked you what the fuses could be made for. You told me it would cost Tls. 5 for each fuse to make besides Tls. 700 for machinery. When the draft became due you only told me *you were unable to pay from want of* money. You added that you could not sell the battery on account of not having received the *fuses. The Chinaman with whom I suppose* you were dealing was gone you said to Foochow. It was unpleasant not having the fuses, you said, as the Chinaman might object to receiving the battery.

Mr. Jenkins stated—About the 26th Oct., I was at Mr. Fajard's house. *In conversing on* French rifled guns he asked if I would give him an order to purchase this battery from Japan. I said I would provided he could deliver it to me in Shanghai at a certain price Mex. 10,000. On the 28th Oct., I got from Therio and Co., a letter asking on what terms I would take the battery. I replied that I would take it complete on ship at Shanghai for $10,000 and authorized their drawing at 30 days.' On the same day Therio and Co. replied that they would do what they could to get the battery on my terms. About the 21th Nov., I heard that the battery had arrived. No fire-arms can be landed unless for sale to the Chinese Government or agents thereof. I furnished the permit to Therio and Co., to enable the landing of the guns. I sent round and asked a memo. of what the cases contained. I now put in this memo., 7 cases, each containing 100 shells. [I noticed no fuses were mentioned.] Either Mr. Maitland or myself went round and enquired of M. Fajard about the fuses, as none were in the memo. He told me the steamer would not take them. I replied that by a mail steamer arrived about that time I had received several fuses with shell. I requested him to write over and have the fuses forwarded at once, as the battery was useless without them. When the next mail came in from Japan I called on Mr. Fajard and asked if the fuses had come. He told me they were about being shipped in a sailing vessel. I told him I could not deliver the battery to the purchasers on account of its being incomplete, and urged him to write again for the fuses. He showed me a sample of fuses after the second steamer from the time of the battery arriving, had got in from Japan, and then asked me if I could not get some made. I ascertained that the lowest price at which I could get the fuses made was Tls. 5 each. This we agreed was too high a price, and we determined waiting until the next Japan steamer came in. On the 23rd December when the draft became due, Mr. Fajard came to my house and asked about it, as he had no money to pay it. I said if the battery had arrived complete it would have been paid for long ago, as the Chinese would have taken delivery of it. At length he said if I did not assist him with a little money he would have to fail. I said if a few thousand taels would help him, he could have them. I told him he was keeping me out of the profit I expected to make on the battery, owing to its incompleteness. He went away and shortly after returned, asking me to let him have Tls. 5,000. I let him have Tls. 4,200. For this amount he gave me a receipt. A few days after this conversation, which took place in January, I heard on good authority Therio & Co. were not quite solvent.

Mr. Robinson objected to this statement, as irrelevant.

Mr. Jenkins made this statement to show why he took the battery.

The Court.—The defendant wishes to defend his taking the battery.

Mr. Jenkins resumed.—Not feeling comfortable about my taels, I sent Mr. Maitland to Therio & Co. to get the godown order. He brought it to me. I took it to the Kin-le-yuen godowns and took delivery of the guns. There were five only, and not six. One of the guns I ascertained was in Therio & Co.'s godown. I requested him to send it to me, and he did so. This was the 18th January. Mr. Fajard then came and asked me for the balance of the money, as he had borrowed some money on this receipt. There were practically two godown orders or receipts out on these guns,—one in Chinese and the other in English. I thought at first to take a guarantee from Mr. Fajard for the fuses and pay the balance of the money. Subsequently I thought it better to keep the money until I got the *fuses*, especially as it would cost about Tls. 3,000 to have them made. Some letters passed, and eventually I received a summon's *from* the Consulate. I came and explained the case to Mr. Seward. On 6th February I received a bill of lading from Therio & Co. of a box of fuses.

Mr. Robinson.—Your letter says fuses for the battery.

Mr. Jenkins continued—On taking delivery of the box I found it contained only ninety nine fuses. As a shell is useless without a fuse I claimed on Therio & Co., for balance to get fuses for the completion of the battery. I offered to submit the case to arbitration instead of bringing it into Court.

To Mr. Robinson.—Previously to treating with Therio & Co., I had been in treaty with the owner in Yokohama by agents there. I sent to Japan for a French battery, but it was more than a year ago I think I sent to M. Ninaud there, I dont know whether it was to come from M. Maron or not. The battery I proposed buying was described to me as nearly as a Frenchman can describe anything. I cannot say whether Mr. Ninaud told me there were only a hundred fuses. I will not swear Mr. Ninaud did not tell me. M. Maron certainly did not. I admit having received on 21th November a list of the articles that came in the *Dupleix*. I noticed there were no fuses and so claimed from Mr. Fajard at once for them. A shell is useless without a fuse. A fuse could be put to it, but shells come out complete, fuses and all. I sent Mr Maitland to get the godown order because I feared for my taels. I sent Mr. Maitland to Therio to get the godown order partially to get an advance and partially for my taels—in fact more on account of my taels. I told him to get the godown order at all events. I do not think I authorized Mr. Maitland to pay the balance of the money the same day. I gave up the Tls. 4,200 when I heard Therio & Co., were in difficulties to help them along, and because the battery was liable to be seized in the event of their failing. A portion of the battery is in my possession. Five guns and 5084 shells. I have delivered one gun and 116 shells, but no shells without fuses. The remainder of the battery is in my godown unhypothecated.

Thomas J. Forbes.—I am manager of a Chinese arsenal. We make a hundred shells a day there complete. That shell without the fuse is not complete. One cannot use a shell as such, without a fuse. Fuses for that shell would cost Tls. 4 each, besides the cost of the machinery to be set up.

To Mr. Robinson.—They could be bought in Europe and brought here perhaps for $ 2 each.

Mr. Robinson.—I shall not now detain the Court with many observations. Messrs. Therio and Co. were merely brokers for Mr. Jenkins. When therefore he instructs them to pay for what he has bought or they have bought for him, he is bound to repay them afterwards. The price to be given was inconsistent with the supposition of their being 700 fuses. As the case now stands Mr. Jenkins is in possession of the goods Messrs. Therio purchased for him and at his request paid for, and declines recouping them the money expended for him by his authority.

Mr. Jenkins.—I consider it absurd that Therio & Co. should be looked on as my brokers. Again, I would never have paid such a sum as $10,000 *for six brass guns and a hundred shells.* I asked for a battery complete and so contracted with Therio & Co., and I would urge upon the Court that the battery is not so complete when fuses are wanting to the great majority of the shells.

The Court cleared for deliberation, and gave judgment in the afternoon as follows—

On the 29th of October last, the plaintiff received an order from the defendant to purchase for him a battery of six rifled guns of French manufacture, with "accessories complete," for the sum of Mex. dollars ten thousand.

On or about the 20th November, the plaintiff informed the defendant that the battery had arrived at Shanghai, and on the 24th December the defendant paid to the plaintiff Tls. 4,200 on account of the said battery, leaving a balance due of Tls. 3,269.50 on account stated.

On the 16th January, 1867, a godown order for the "battery, and accessories," was given by the plaintiff to the defendant, and the said battery, &c., was removed to the defendant's godown. On examination it appeared that the said battery was incomplete, in that there were but 99 fuses, while there were several hundreds of shells of peculiar manufacture, without any fuses. The defendant refused to pay the amount due on his contract, viz: Tls. 3,269.50 until the plaintiff should furnish the fuses for the shells, thereby making the "accessories complete," the several hundreds of shells being useless without their special means of ignition.

The main point is, has such a battery its "accessories complete," without a fuse for each shell.

One of the witnesses for the defence, who is engaged in the manufacture of shells testifies positively, that the shells are not complete without such fuses.

I am of the opinion that the "battery with accessories complete," was not complete, in accordance with the terms of the contract, and I therefore decree for the defendant, with costs; the balance of Tls. 3,269.56 to be paid on completion of the battery.

THE PANAMA AND AUSTRALASIAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

(Alta California.)

The new steamship line between Panama and Australia via New Zealand, has been fully inaugurated by the arrival of the first two steamships at Panama from Sydney, touching at Wellington; and it has been clearly demonstrated thereby, that the new route is vastly superior in every respect to the old one via the Isthmus of Suez and the Red Sea.

It was at first intended that Tahiti should be a stopping point or half-way house, but the miserable pittance offered by the French Government was no object to prolong the passage at least three days, by going so much out of a direct line, hence the idea was dropped until a more liberal offer causes the project to be again revived. This will come sooner or later, for it will be an important point for the French Government to have direct steam communication with its now isolated colony of the South Pacific, and when once Tahiti becomes thus opened to the world, and easy of access, there is no doubt that attention will be called in that direction in order to see what can be made out of it, as well as out of its sister islands that have so long remained in comparative obscurity.

It is well known that the islands of the South Pacific are the garden spots of the world, capable of any degree of cultivation, and of being made useful and valuable to all mankind, but their great distance from civilization has hitherto kept them almost uncared for, and rendered them points almost unknown, except to the solitary trader or whaleman seeking a place to replenish his supply of water, or to try a barter with the savage tribes that form almost the only inhabitants. Now, however, the case will be different if Tahiti is brought within the pale of civilisation; that island can be used as a base of operations from which exploring parties will start for the other islands; settlements will soon be made, and then the usual improvements will follow, until in time, and a very short time, the true value of those far off places will be demonstrated. Of course the universal Yankee nation will not be behind hand in taking advantage of this new opening, and if there is anything valuable, or any money to be made thereabouts, its people will be sure to find it out, and have their share. The development of the South Pacific islands and the turning them to profit, must soon receive the attention the project deserves, hence we think the French Government, seeing its importance, will quickly arrange to have Tahiti placed within fifteen days of Panama, and will then hold fresh inducements to those who may wish to try the new country, and determine what it is made of, which inducements will be quickly taken advantage of.

The new route will quickly become popular, and will draw thereto very much of the passenger and freight traffic that has so long been going via the Isthmus of Suez and around the Cape of Good Hope, until, instead of a monthly service, a steamer every two weeks will be found hardly sufficient for the demands of commerce. As the line is now established, with ships of small tonnage, but little capacity for freight is obtained, so much room being required for the coals necessary on so long a voyage, but this evil will soon be remedied by substituting larger vessels for the long line, and leaving the smaller ones for intercolonial service. Like all other similar enterprises, the line was at first looked upon as a visionary scheme, one that would never amount to anything; but it has already been proved a success—one that will be as prosperous in the South Pacific as our own line to Panama has been in the North Pacific, and capable of as great an extension. We are satisfied that steamship lines in the Pacific ocean are but in their infancy. and we have no fears for the success of any new ones that may be opened.

EXCHANGE.

On London.—Bank Rate,
Sight, ...5s. 9½d. .... ♥ Tl
4 ms. sight, ...5s 11d, ...
Credits, 4 m/s....5s. 11¾d. ....
Bills with Doct.,
4 m/s. ....6s. 0d. ....
On Paris.—Credits, 4 ms. sight
Fcs. 7.60 per Tl.
Documents, 4 ms. sight
Fcs. 7.62½ per Tl.
On Calcutta. { Bank Bills, acceptd. 3d/s. [Rs. 300
On Bombay. { Bank Bills, acceptd, 3 d/s. [Rs 300.
On Hongkong { Bank, 3 ds. 2¼ p. cent disct. Private 15 ds. 2¾ " "

Mex. Dollars—73.
Carolus—7¾
Gold Bars, 98 touch, Tls. 165.
Bar Silver, Tls. 111.2
Copper Cash 1,34 • per Tael.

SHANGHAI LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Friday Evening, Feb. 22nd

		Taels.
Shirtings,—		
Grey, 7 lbs.	per piece	2.30 a 2.40
" 8¼ a 8½ "	"	2.55 a 2.65
" 9 a 9½ lbs.	"	2.85 a 3.45
White, 56 Reed	"	2.15 a 2.20
" 64 "	"	2.40 a 2.65
" 66 a 72 Reed.......	"	2.70 a 3.25
T-Cloths,—		
6 to 7 lbs	per piece	1 75 a 2.30
American Drills,—		
40 yards........................		5.00 a 5.50 noml.
Jeans,		
30 yards	"	No stock.
Sheetings,—		
40 yds., catties 10 & 11 = lbs. 13¼ to 14¾	"	5.50 noml.
Spanish Stripes,—		
According to quality & asst.	p. yd.	0.67 a 0.85
Long Ells,—		
Scarlet	per piece	7.40
Assorted........................	"	7.00
Other marks Scarlet.......	"	7.20 a 7.30
Assorted........................	"	6.75 a 7.00
Camlets,—S...................	"	15.00 a 15.25
S S	"	14.50 a 14.75
S S S..............	"	12.50 a 13.00
Lead,................................	per picul	4.50 a 5.25
Iron,—		
Bar..................................	per picul	2.20 a 2.30
Nail Rod	"	2.35 a 2.50
Hoop	"	2 00 a 2.40
Steel,—Swedish	per tub	3.50 a 3.90
Tin.—Malacca	per picul	17.50 a 19.50
Inferior	"	
Tin Plates,........................	per box	4.00 a 4.30

Coals,—		Tls.		Tls.
Cardiff from ship	p. ton	13.00	from Godowns	
North Wales, "	"	12.00	"	
English, ... "	"	13.00	"	14 00
Anthracite, ... "	"	12.00	"	13.00
Sydney, ... "	"	9.25	"	10.00
Japan, ... "	"	6. a 8.	"	9.00
Formosa, ... "	"	5. a 6.	"	6.00

Sugar,—		
Canton, No. 1, White, new,	per pel.	4.30 a 7.20
Brown, "	"	4.00 a 4.25
Swatow, White............	"	
Brown	"	2.90 a 3.50
Amoy, White..............	"	
Brown	"	
Rice,—Bengal, White ..,...	"	1.55 a 2.10 noml.
Siam, Cargo, com.	"	
White	"	

Opium.—
Malwa, New,...Tls. 582 *a* 585
Patna, New,...Tls. 470
Old, ...Tls. 455 *a* 460
Benares, ...Tls.

Remarks.
Moderate demand.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

SHARES AND STOCKS.

Banks.	Shares	Paid up.	Latest Quota	Dividend.
	£	£	£	£
Agra & Masterman's Bank ..	50	25	..	..
Bank of Hindustan China and Japan	100	28		..
Commercial Bank Corporation	25	25		nil
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	0	20	..	13 p.c.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China......	20	20	16	5 p.c.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	25	25	34	10 p.c.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ..	$125	125	119	12 p.c
Oriental Bank Corporation.	25	25	43	12 p.c.

Commercial Cos.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Shanghai Dock Co.	500	500	250	6 p.c.
Shanghai Club	400	400	15	None.
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	100	50	"
Hongque Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	51	"
Shanghai Wharf Co..........	1,000	1,000	50	"
Shanghai S. N. Co.	1,000	1,000	920	8 p.c.
S. Brick & Saw Mill Co.	500	500	Nil.	None.
S. Tug & Lighter Co.	850	850	25	"
Shanghai Horse Bazaar, ...	50	50	0.75	"
French Gas Co.	50	50	45	"
China Fire Insurance Co.....	5,000	500	600	10 p/c
North-China Insurance Co...	5,000	1,000	1,500	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS'
Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

19ja 2044 January 19th, 1867.

TUPPER & CO.
Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS,
&c., &c.
61 a, Moorgate Street, *London*, E.C,
21de 67 1774 Shanghai, 22nd Dec. 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WELLINGTON
KNIFE POLISH.
SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper,
Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.
20jy—67 689 May 19th, 1866.

BENZINE COLLAS.

THIS preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all greasy stains from Silk, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric, this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly *neutral*, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled Price 1s. 6d.

Agents, J. Sanger & Son: 150, Oxford Street, London, Watson, Cleave & Co, Shanghai and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, "Collas," all others are counterfeits.

o-a-f 17fe-1867 696 Feb., 17th 1866.

COLTS' REVOLVERS,
As supplied to and adopted by the
English, American, Russian, Prussian,
and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's celebrated Revolving
RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS
AND
PISTOL-CARBINES
(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.
HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION,
Address—
COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON,
Also to be had through any India or Colonial Agency.
18ma-67 o-a-f 698 March 18th, 1866.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE following articles of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers and dealers in Gunpowder.

Treble Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps.

Chemically-prepared Cloth Felt and Paper Waddings, Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns, and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at long distances.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C,
Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department. Wholesale only.
o-a-f 400 11au 11bt August, 1866.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING.

CARDS Printed from Engraved Copper Plates at the *North-China Herald* Office.

Shanghai May, 1863.

At the North-China Herald Office.

Bills of Lading per ship.
Charter Parties.
Powers of Attorney, and Wills.
Protests.
Compradore Check Books.
Shipping Orders, in Book.
Bills of Exchange, in Book.
Blank Forms of Custom-house Permits for Shipping and Lading Goods.
Shipping Article.
Bill of Sale.
Declaration of Ownership
Ship's Wages List.

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☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

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PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance.* Single Numbers.—To Subscribers, 2 mace 5 cand.:—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

[*Edited by* R. S. Gundry. *Printed and Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
North-China Herald.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1867.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Feb. 16	Sooloo	Br baq	472	Edom	Fuchau	Feb. 4	Poles	Frazar and Co
... 17	Alcyone	Br baq	371	Brown	Amboyna	Jan. 15	Ballast	Order
... 17	Hongkong	Chi. str		St. George	Hankow	Feb. 9		Chinese Government
... 17	Fire Queen	Am str	1133	Gray	Hankow	... 14	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 17	Wild Dayrell	Br sch	165	Macullum	Nagasaki	... 15	Coals	Glover and Co
... 18	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo	... 17	General	Russell and Co
... 19	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 18	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 19	Ganges	Br str	742	Bernard	Yokohama	... 15	do	P. & O. Co
... 19	Aden	Br str	507	Andrews	Hongkong	... 14	Opium, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 19	Alphée	Fr str	900	De l'Escailles	Yokohama	... 15	Sundries	Messageries Imperiales
... 19	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow	... 14	do	Russell and Co
... 20	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow & Ports	... 15	General	Russell and Co
... 20	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow & Ports	... 17	do	Russell and Co
... 20	Elise	Ham bg	230	Thurea	Swatow	... 3	Sugar	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 20	Minnie	Br baq	407	Black	Nagasaki	... 17	General	Glover and Co
... 21	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo	... 19	do	Russell and Co
... 21	Norfolk	Br sch	261	Hervt	Nagasaki	... —	Coals	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 22	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Put back			David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 22	Paou Shun	Chi str	500	Hoer	Ningpo			Chinese Government

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
Feb. 16	Isles of the South	Br sh	821	Davidson	Fuchau	Ballast	Shaw, Brothers and Co
... 16	Hoang Ho	Br baq	594	Wood	Fuchau	Sundries	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 17	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 17	Nepaul	Br str	541	Hector	Yokohama	Sundries, etc.	P. & O. Co.
... 17	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 18	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 18	Suwonada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	Cotton, etc.	Augustine Heard and Co
... 19	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 19	Sunda	Br str	1260	Soames	Hongkong	Tea, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 20	Grenadier	Br baq	540	Miller	Swatow	Cotton, etc.	Master
... 20	Fire Queen	Am str	1133	Gray	Hankow & Ports	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 20	Confucius	Chi str	265	Marsiells	Nanking	Ballast	Chinese Government
... 20	San Francisco	Ham baq	454	Angelbeck	Chefoo	Opium	Siemssen and Co
... 20	Fei-loong	Br str	260	Pritchard	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	T. Kroes and Co
... 21	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 21	Alphée	Fr str	900	De l'Escailles	Hongkong	Silk, &c.	Messageries Imperiales
... 21	Hongkong	Chi str		St. George	Fuchau	General	Chinese Government
... 21	Kiangso	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 21	Hamilla Mitchell	Br sh	960	Branscombe	Fuchau	Cotton, etc.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 21	Fiery Cross	Br sh	689	Kirkup	Fuchau	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 21	Elsabea	Prus bg	224	Kohn	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 22	Alert	Ham baq	252	Bersen	Amoy & Takao	do	Telge, Nölting and Co
... 22	Aden	Br str	507	Andrews	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	P. & O. Co
... 22	Cornelia Mathilda	Dut baq	498	Wulp	Chefoo	Opium	Borneo Company Limited
... 22	Ta-Yung	Br str	124	Spencer	Ningpo	Ballast	Russell and Co
... 22	Matilda	Br bg	252	Hunt	Chefoo	Opium, etc.	A. R. Tilby and Co

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TON-NAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
1 s	Albuera	Levack	Br sh	774	Feb 14	Fuchau	Gilman and Co		Ft or Ch
O U L	Alcyone	Brown	Br baq	371	Feb 17	Amboyna	Order		
Wusung	Alice Thompson	Sclavo	Br baq	850	Jan 12	Swatow	Frazar and Co	Chefoo	Early
1 c	Aurora Australis	Todd	Br baq	508	Jan 22	Fuchau	Shaw, Brothers and Co	New York	Early
7 s	Bello	Young	Br baq	267	Jan 6	Hakodadi	Capt. Young		
2 s	Bengalee		Fr sh	677	Jan 6	Hongkong	Siemssen and Co		Discharging
1 c	Borealis	Henderson	Br sh	920	Jan 18	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co		Ft or Ch
2 c	Burmah	Yeo	Br sh	1174	Dec 28	Fuchau	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
2 s	Caranjah	Johnson	Br sh	891	Jan 25	Sydney	W. R. Adamson and Co		Ft or Ch
7 s	Carl	Stiemer	Ham sch	150	Jan 23	Hongkong	Claussen and Co		
7 s	Cadovious		Prus sch	221	Feb 3	Hongkong	Bourjau, Hübener and Co	Newchwang	26th instant
3 s	Duck	Lorenzo	Br sch	145	July 21	Fuchau	P. F. Cama and Co		For Sale
1 s	Ellida	Rundberg	Swe baq	236	Feb 4	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Order		Discharging
	Elise	Thürea	Ham bg	230	Feb 20	Swatow	Wm. Pustau and Co	Tientsin	Immediately
7 s U W	Elizabeth	Darke	Br baq	442	Jan 24	Chefoo	A. R. Tilby and Co	Swatow	Immediately
6 c	Endeavour	Donne	Am sh	987	Dec 30	New York	Bull, Purdon and Co	New York	Immediately
1 c	Golden Spur	Lecheur	Br sh	657	Feb 14	Singapore	Dent and Co		Ft or Ch
6 c	Japan	Snow	Br baq	550	Feb 15	Iloilo	Borneo Company Limited		
	Japan	Saniberlich	Ham sch	270			Siemssen and Co	Tientsin	Early
2 c	John Bellamy	Calvert	Br sh	1274	Oct 9	Sydney	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Immediately
6 c	Jubilee	Kerr	Br sh	760	Feb 14	London	Borneo Company Limited		Discharging
1 s	Kirkland	Colledge	Br baq	453	Feb 1	Swatow	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		
	Lodore	Howat	Br sh	859	Feb 4	Sunderland	Birley, Worthington & Co		
7 s U W	Magellan	Crosbie	Br sh	613	Jan 9	Liverpool	Blain, Tate and Co	New York	Immediately
2 p	Maravi	Anderson	Br baq	439	Jan 23	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co	Newchwang	Immediately
2 s	Maury	Harms	Ham baq	400	Feb 7	Newcastle N.S.W.	Frazar and Co		Discharging
	Minnie	Black	Br baq	407	Feb 20	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
1 s	Morning Star	Johnston	Br sh	562	Feb 15	Fuchau	Frazar and Co	Newchwang	1st proximo
7 s D J	Nellie Abbott	Jordan	Am baq	438	Jan 29	Hakodadi	Glover and Co	Nagasaki.	Early
	Norfolk	Heriot	Br sch	264	Feb 21	Nagasaki	T. Kroes and Co	Nagasaki	Early
	Oscar Vidal	Benz	Ham baq	294	Feb 12	Swatow	Siemssen and Co	Chefoo	Cld. 22nd inst
8 c	Panama	Soule	Am sh	867	Jan 21	Sydney	Frazar and Co		Discharging
1 s	Peru	Truelsen	Ham bg	255	Feb 7	Newcastle N.S.W.	Wm. Pustau and Co	Newchwang	Early
8 c	Peter Denny	Adams	Br sh	997	Nov 22	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Fuchau	Cld. 22nd inst
2 s	Prince Satsuma	Erebaren	Fr bg	240	Jan 21	Hakodadi	J. S. Baron	Nagasaki	Early
1 c	Seaton	Lapworth	Br baq	401	Jan 22	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co		
1 c	Shakespeare	Dalgleish	Br sh	480	Feb 1	Fuchau	Blain, Tate and Co	Fuchau	Immediately
2 c	Silver Eagle	Case	Br sh	903	Jan 12	London	Gilman and Co		Ft or Ch
1 s	Sooloo	Edom	Br baq	472	Feb 16	Fuchau	Frazar and Co	Fuchau	Early
	Taeping	Dowdy	Br sh	767	Feb 4	London	Gilman and Co		Ft or Ch
2 c	Trebolgan.	Lewis	Br sh	1171	Mar 25	Fuchau	Master		
	Valetta	Cavanah	Br baq	380	Feb 4	Nagasaki	G. Gunther	Nagasaki	24th instant
6 s T J	West Wind	Blandford	Br baq	377	Jan 11	Cardiff v. Lisbon	Frazar and Co		Discharging
	Wild Dayrell	Macullum	Br sch	165	Feb 17	Nagasaki	Glover and Co	Yokohama	To-day
	44 VESSELS								

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec	NAME.	No. of G. B.	COMMANDER.	FLAG & RIG.	GUNS.	H. P.	MEN.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	WHERE FROM
8 s	Acorn	......	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	......	......	......		Hospital Ship
M D	Bustard	......	Maquay	H. M. G. B.	3	60	40	Nov 10	Nagasaki
	Cockchafer	......		H. M. G. B.	......	......	......	Feb 5	
6 p	Hardy	......	Morice	H. M. G. B.	3	60	42	Jan 20	Ningpo
5 s	Manilla	......	Ryan	H. M. S.	4	70	50	Jan 25	Nagasaki
4 c	Pelorus	......	Haswell	H. M. Corvette	21	400	274	Nov 5	Japan
N B D	Starling	......	Tender Senior Officer	H. M. G. B.	3	......	......		
2 s	Le Brethon	......	De Cintre	H. I. M. G. B.	......	......	......	Nov. 25	Corea
3 c	Primauguet	......	Bochet	H. I. M. Corvette	......	......	......	Nov 25	Corea
Wusung	Morsh	......	Susloff	H. I. R. M. G. B.	......	......	......	Dec 12	Nagasaki
5 c	Vineta	......	Kuhn	H. P. M. Corvette	28	......	360	Dec 11	Honolulu
	Wachusett	......	Schufeldt	U. S. Corvette	......	......	......	Feb 5	Cruise